

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXX

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1897.—TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ATLANTA WINS FAME AND GLORY AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

Brilliant Display Made by the City's Delegation in the Big Parade in Nashville Yesterday.

HONOR FOR JOHN W. THOMAS, CENTENNIAL PRESIDENT

Forty-One Thousand People Throng the Exposition Grounds To Do Him Honor.
The Triumph of the Centennial—Story of Atlanta's Conquest in Tennessee's Capital.

By Robert Adamson.

Nashville, Tenn., October 28.—(Special)—Atlanta—the belle of cities, fair and proud, and fond of conquest—has found in Nashville a sister of the blood and to the man born.

That the two cities are kin in spirit and purpose, the visit of the former to the fair home of the latter, with all its brilliant events, fairly proved. It has been a great day for both. He who would write for current newspaper history the faithful story of this, the greatest day of Tennessee's Centennial, must polish his pen equally between the two great characterizing events of the day. It sounds tame to say that it surpassed all other days of the Centennial. It was far and away ahead of any this show has seen, but the two points that stand out with equal prominence above all others in the day's history are that this great demonstration of men and women was a personal tribute to one man, and that it was the occasion of the assembling here of the largest and most representative gathering of Atlanta people ever assembled at one time outside of Atlanta. The Atlanta delegation was more than that—it was the largest delegation of visitors from one city that ever assembled in any southern city in times of peace.

Atlanta surprised herself when she woke up in Nashville this morning, and it is putting it mildly, indeed, to say that she surprised Nashville. Nashville has been a host so long, she has given so many tea parties and receptions and parades, and festivals, that it is no reflection upon her hospitality to say that she is tired. Who would not be with six months of that sort of thing, day and night? When Atlanta said she was coming, maybe Nashville was too tired to give the threatened invasion much thought.

Army of Mut and Wandering Men.
Jaded and tired as she was, Nashville had pulled herself together for a vast delegation—a final grand effort in honor of the man whose hand has been at the helm of the Centennial. "J. W. Thomas day" sounds like prose itself, with not a single apparent quality to stir the imagination or to rouse enthusiasm. Yet the hidden magnetism of those words unlatched the gates of the great smoky mountains, and out of the silence of that grim land there came marching, marching, marching, a vast, uncouth army of mute and wondering men and women to whose carefet the stones of a city's thoroughfares seemed unsifted, and to whose eyes the dazzling white city seemed fanciful and unreal. Matching these in numbers only came the multitudes from Tennessee towns and cities. Western Tennessee emptied its people into Nashville last night and early today.

Standing at Murfreesboro this morning, when the Atlanta trains whirled by, were three thousand people waiting for the trains to Nashville. This is the town where Major Thomas was born and where his mother lies buried, and today was a holiday in honor of their most illustrious son. It was on such a day as this that Atlanta came to the Centennial. As I have said, Atlanta surprised herself. She found Nashville choking with people, but when the trains from Georgia began to roll at daylight the crowd at the depot became insatiable.

The worst thing about Nashville is its miserable little, inadequate depot, and the crowds surged and pushed and shoved about inside it in utter helplessness. The trains followed close on each other's heels, arriving every half hour until 11 o'clock, when the last one came. Nine trains came in all, and each bore ten packed coaches. Two engines were required to draw them over the steep Cumberland hills.

With band and badges the Georgians marched up on Nashville. The martial feature of the day show was a bit late, in consequence of the late trains and crowded streets.

Procession Two Miles Long.

The glittering pageant two miles long, stretching from the city to the Centennial, was the crowning event of the day. Atlanta, with two battalions of the Fifth Regiment Georgia volunteers, under command of Major W. J. Kendrick, the Fifth Regiment United States infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Cook; forty firemen from Captain Joyner's staff and eighty-two of Atlanta's finest police force; Sergeant Frank Wester, quartermaster sergeant; Captain Allard, Adjutant General; Captain W. K. Kreis, battery major; C. J. Weinhelme Jr., and DeWitt Pinson.

The following are the companies which compose the regiment: Company A, Atlanta Zouaves; Captain A. Baker; Company B, Atlanta and O. Marbut, thirty-five men; Company B, Captain W. W. Parker, Lieutenant; Company C, Captain A. S. Sturdivant, thirty-four men; Company D, Captain L. T. Trammell, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-eight men; First machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company E, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company F, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company G, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Second machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company H, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company I, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company J, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Third machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company K, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company L, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company M, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Fourth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company N, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company O, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company P, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Fifth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company Q, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company R, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company S, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Sixth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company T, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company U, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company V, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Seventh machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company W, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company X, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company Y, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Eighth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company Z, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company AA, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company BB, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Ninth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company CC, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company DD, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company EE, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Tenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company FF, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company GG, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company HH, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Eleventh machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company II, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company JJ, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company KK, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Twelfth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company LL, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company MM, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company NN, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Thirteenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company OO, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company PP, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company QQ, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Fourteenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company RR, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company SS, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company TT, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Fifteenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company YY, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company ZZ, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company AA, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Sixteenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company BB, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company CC, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company DD, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Seventeenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company EE, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company FF, Captain C. H. Baker, and Company GG, Captain K. A. Edwards, thirty-seven men; Eighteenth machine gun battery, Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, thirty-nine men; Company HH, Captain W. W. Parker, and Company II, Captain C. H. 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Health

These Troubles
Sarsaparilla.
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HOSEA, Suwanee, Ga.

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Sarsaparilla. Is the One
True Blood
Purgative. \$1; six for \$5.
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INGFIELD,
ENGINEER,
UPPLY AND
DRAINAGE,
ding, Atlanta, Ga.

FULL LINE OF
CAMERAS.
Supply Co.,
Alabama St. se 1 km

FOR RENT

S AND PLATES

ted and finished,
k of all kinds for
McCleery,
Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

EAGAN,
ACCOUNTANT,
Building, Atlanta.

every description. Highest

Contractors.

county commissioners of
receive sealed bids for
new courthouse to be
plans and specifications
published by Andrew J.
B. of Atlanta, Ga.

all kinds of said
Bids will be received
clock noon, November 4,
be required to submit
certified check on bank
amount of fifteen hun-
dred dollars to secure
the good bond in accordance
with the state of Georgia
after contract has been
signed. Bids will also be reserved
at the office of the
Equitable building.

L. F. NANCE,
D. C. DUFFIELD,
M. E. COOK, et al.
bads and Revenues of said
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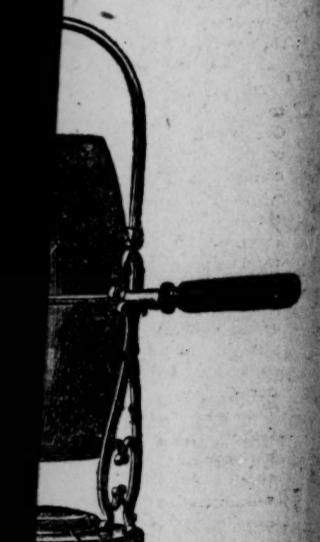
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TO REFUGEES.

hotel, at Gainesville, Ga.,
modern conveniences, is a
sea level, right among the
Talullah Falls. It is
as there is no place
offered per week or month.

N. O'NEAL, Proprietor.

T IS IT?



RUSSIAN CAFATIER

Brewer known, made of
ornamental and decorative
size vary from 3 to 8 cups
have a beautiful line of
finished in nickel and copper
etc. We are to make a
large number of goods which can
not only in price, but in quality.

BRKE HARDWARE CO.,

Peachtree St.

Pudding Moulds!

new shapes. Our House Furnishings Department is complete with
Marble, Granite, and other materials.

For Rogers, and Russells
and Carving Knives, Silverware,
etc. We are to make a
large number of goods which can
not only in price, but in quality.

BRKE HARDWARE CO.,

Peachtree St.

MEASURES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE PRESENTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Members Tackle a Number of Timely Questions and Explain
Their Measures to The Constitution.

SCHOOL FUND TO BE CUT

Board of Arbitration Wanted and a New
Misdemeanor Convict Law.

A REAL REFORMATORY DEMANDED

Boifeullet, of Bibb, Talks of His Bill.
Yesterday's Session Was Quiet,
but the Proceedings Give
Promise of a Lively
Future.

While yesterday's session of the legislature will pass into history as having done no greater service to the state than passing Representative McCook's opossum ordinance, the day developed the fact that a great number of really important measures are certain to be considered before adjournment. After the storm of the inaugural meeting both the house and the senate were as placid as the waters of Okemahomee swamp, and the business of the day was accomplished without a ripple on the surface. The members seem to feel that they have made a full declaration of their independence, and that there is no necessity of any further warlike demonstrations until there is some further attack.

Even the political pot simmered. In the lobby Pope Brown discussed fall fashions in hats with Senator Charlton Battle, Steve Clay and Charley Northern, but never said a word about the governorship. Allen Fort and Senator Phil Cook had a debate as to the merits of Uncle Joe Mansfield's proposition to vaccinate the legislature, but no political heat was drawn in the discussion.

Miss Myrick, in her stunning black silk gown, was the center of a large gathering of south Georgia statesmen, but their conversation was all about cotton and board-room houses and the prospect of an early frost.

A Missing Message.

There was one subject of general interest that was talked of not only by the legislators, but by all the official inhabitants of the statehouse. Somebody started it in the morning by asking this question: Why didn't Governor Atkinson say something about schoolbook uniformity in his message to the legislature? It will be recalled that only a few weeks ago the governor, in a speech delivered before the chautauqua at Gainesville, roared the schoolbook trust in language almost too severe to be printed, and declared that state uniformity was the one thing that would give Georgia schoolbooks at reasonable rates. He appointed a special commission to inquire into the matter and in one way or another forced an issue which practically divided the educational interests in all sections of the state.

The special commission made a thorough and extended investigation of the schoolbook question and reported, finally, against uniformity. Their report was drawn up by Commissioner Glenn and it contained some pretty severe strictures on the governor's position. When the commissioner took it to the governor, the latter intimated that he would prefer a modification of certain sections which referred to him. Commissioner Glenn said he had no authority to modify it.

A Favor to the Governor.

The governor then asked him to hold up the report for a year and Commissioner Glenn said he would see the other members of the commission and try to get them to consent to pigeon-holing the report for a while. The commissioner made a flying trip through the state and visited the other members, but was unsuccessful in his errand. The members, one of whom is Henry R. Goethius, of Columbus, former president of the Georgia Bar Association, refused to consent to the postponement of the publication of the report for political reasons, but finally agreed to modify those paragraphs while the governor objected to. This was done and the report was then sent to the governor and accepted. But in his annual message not a word is said about schoolbooks and the legislators are wondering what they ought to do in the absence of executive advice on a matter of such importance.

The schools are likely to occupy a good deal of the attention of the legislature and in this connection it is proper to discuss the proposed repeal of the extra \$400,000 which the last legislature appropriated to the school fund. Messrs Fogarty and Longley have both introduced bills to this effect and in discussing the subject, Mr. Longley said yesterday:

Tax Must Be Reduced.

"In addition to some local bills, I have a general bill I intend introducing immediately upon organization. It is an act to amend section 4 of the general appropriation act of the last session, in which \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the year 1888 for the support of the common schools. My bill is to strike out the figures \$1,000,000, and insert in its place the figures \$600,000, reducing the appropriation \$400,000 and making the amount appropriated the same as the present year, which is \$600,000."

"In view of the general depression, due to scarce cotton and other causes, I hardly believe the people of the state desire this reduction. At this particular time I do not believe the people of Georgia are ready for this increase in their taxes. They are already groaning under the heavy burden now resting upon them."

"I go a step further, and say that I earnestly favor, if need be, a constitutional convention, in order that we may adopt a new plan whereby the white children of the state can receive from the school appropriation just in proportion

to the amount paid in by the white taxpayers of the state. Under the present arrangement, it is an outrage and a great injustice to the white taxpayers of the state that the negroes should receive the same benefit that the white children receive. My idea is to let them receive from the state for school purposes just in proportion to the amount paid in by them. This is my opinion is simple justice. The time has arrived when this matter should be thoroughly discussed by the people of the state and some definite action taken."

"By the way, another reason which suggests itself to my mind why the appropriation bill last year should be reduced, is

reformatory and to defray the expenses of maintaining it the first year. The government and control of the reformatory to be vested in a board of seven managers or trustees, to be appointed by the governor, said managers to receive no compensation except necessary traveling expenses. The judges of the various criminal courts shall be authorized to send offenders between the ages of ten and twenty-one years to the school rather than to the penitentiary; providing, also, that the governor commutes the sentence of convicts now under sentence between the ages of ten and twenty-one by sending them from the jails, changanans and penitentiary to the reformatory.

"These provisions do not apply to persons committing a capital crime. The board of managers shall have power to allow offenders to go to the reformatory paroled under guard custody and under the control of the managers and subject at any time within the term of their original sentence to be reimprisoned in said reformatory. Of course the bill contains details not mentioned here, but the above are the salient features."

To Protect the 'Possum.

Yesterday's session droned away in the consideration of minor business. The only real enthusiasm broke out when the McCook bill, protecting the opossum during the breeding season, came up on final passage and was enacted into law. The members then pounded their desks and jumped on the floor and whooped things up in a way which made the author of the bill reconsider his determination not to be

come a candidate for governor.

A great many local bills were introduced and Chairman Felder, of the general judiciary committee, presented several measures from that body. One of them prohibited the reporters and stenographers of the supreme court from practicing law before the court, and this was passed without opposition. Another bill from Mr. Felder's committee, providing for the levy and sale of an equitable interest in certain classes of property, was favorably reported, and the report was adopted, but Representatives Fogarty and Copeland made a fight on it and the bill was finally recommitted to the committee.

In reply to questions by Mr. Fogarty and Mr. Copeland, Mr. Felder stated that as the law stands property worth \$10,000 could be mortgaged for \$1,000 and could not be levied on to satisfy debt. The committee thought that if property held by a legal title was subject to a man's debts

set out in my bill, is that it matters not what disposition is made of the convict question, since it seems to be settled that they will never be leased again, it necessarily follows that an appropriation will have to be made for the purpose of purchasing lands and equipping the same."

For a Reformatory.

While the legislature is hopelessly deviled on the convict question, there is unquestionably a majority in favor of a reformatory. In the joint penitentiary committee of the house and senate all the reform measures proposed by the Hall bill were stricken out. Mr. Hall will make an effort before the legislature to have these sections enacted into laws and he will receive the support of some of the best members of both branches of the legislature. Regarding the reformatory provision, however, the views of the real friends of convict reformation have been anticipated by Mr. Boifeullet, who already has on the calendar a special bill, covering the entire question. Regarding this bill, Mr. Boifeullet said yesterday:

"At the last session of the legislature I introduced a bill in the house to erect and maintain a state reformatory school for juvenile offenders. The bill was referred to the finance committee, as it proposed an appropriation of money. The bill was not acted on at the last session, owing to the late day it was introduced, but was brought over to this session, and one day next week has been fixed for a special hearing of the measure by the committee. Of course the bill introduced by me since I have been a member of the legislature, I consider none of more importance than this one. The general object and purpose of the reformatory is for the correction and reformation of the morals of youthful offenders

that held by equitable title ought also to be subject.

More Work for Mr. Felder.

Mr. Fogarty objected that as bonds for title are not recorded, it would be impossible to tell who held such a bond. Mr. Felder said the committee would report a bill requiring bonds for title to be recorded. Mr. Fogarty said that with such a supplementary bill passed he would favor one for the levy sale of equitable interest to satisfy judgments. He said that the record should contain also the assignments of bonds for title. He thought the record act should be passed first.

Section 3 of the bill, providing that nothing should prejudice the interests of the holder of the legal title, was read, and Mr. Felder thought it met Mr. Fogarty's objection. Mr. Fogarty did not think so. He said:

"We do not want to establish a system by which the purchaser could not get a legal title, and there is no way for him to find out whether he could get a legal title.

Mr. West of Lowndes, also objected to the bill, and moved to recommit it. Mr. Felder, answered by asking Mr. Fogarty how he would find out where the title to a mule or horse is vested. He did not want it recommitted. A motion to table by Mr. Longley of Troup was lost. The motion to recommit passed by a vote of 58 to 34. Mr. Felder asked permission of the house to withdraw it. Mr. Fogarty thought the bill could be perfected so that it would be acceptable. Mr. Felder said the committee had considered the bill very carefully and did not care to go over it again. His committee will have to take it up once more.

The house took up and passed a bill making the stenographers of one circuit eligible to the same office in another. Mr. Edwards, of Haralson, the author, explained that under the law as it stood a stenographer might obtain the appointment in two circuits and farm out one of them.

Representative Slaton's bill amending the garnishment act so as to require five days' notice to the garnishee was passed.

Other Minor Bills.

A bill to provide for a woman physician at the lunatic asylum was reported by substitute, which provided for admission of women and men to competitive examinations for this place, the one making the highest general average to receive the appointment. The bill was tabled because of absence of the author. Mr. Morrison's bill to amend the act requiring notice or the introduction of local bills, by limiting

REPRESENTATIVE BOIFUELLET.

He explains his bill, providing for the establishment of a reformatory.

against the laws of the state. I trust the legislature will, in its wisdom, see fit to pass this bill which has been introduced into the general assembly.

I am a youth, and I have been a lawbreaker, and I have been sentenced to the penitentiary, and I have been a hardened criminal, and the very atmosphere is impregnated with sin and vice, there is no prospect of his reformation; and when his sentence has expired he goes out into the world more wicked and abandoned than before.

"The voice of humanity and the voice of Christianity plead for the erection of a reformatory in Georgia.

"Briefly, my bill provides for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the erection of the school building just in proportion

REPRESENTATIVE DODSON.

He is one of the best parliamentarians in the house and as speaker pro tem is one of the busiest members.

that held by equitable title ought also to be subject.

Two Busy Committees.

Both houses adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, by virtue of a resolution from Representative Colvin, which requires that future sessions of the house shall be from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. The

ordinary's citations from thirty days to once a week for four weeks was tabled.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1897.

Atlanta Day at the Exposition.

With a host of her best citizens, representing all phases of her social, industrial, military and commercial life, Atlanta took possession of the exposition grounds at Nashville yesterday and evinced to the assembled spectators some inkling of the spirit which has made her the metropolis of this region. Though she divided the honors of the day with President J. W. Thomas, whose brilliant and successful management of the exposition received appropriate recognition at the same time, the occasion was nevertheless a distinct triumph for Atlanta's enterprise and public spirit.

While the information which has come from Nashville telling of Atlanta's part in the day's celebration is, of course, gratifying to our civic pride, it brings with it no occasion for surprise. Atlanta never does anything by halves, and when she accepted the invitation graciously extended to her some few weeks ago by the management of the exposition to participate in the observance of a special day to be set apart in her honor, she did so with the intention of making Atlanta day one of the most signal features of the exposition. Without claiming too much or detracting in the least from the honors paid to President Thomas, it may be said that in carrying out this purpose Atlanta has brilliantly succeeded.

But Atlanta's interest in the Nashville exposition is by no means restricted to yesterday's observance. Since the gates of the exposition were first thrown open to the public, nearly six months ago, Atlanta has been unremitting in her patronage of that enterprise, sending large delegations of her people to it and earnestly seeking in other ways to promote its success. She has done this both because of the desire to recognize every southern enterprise and in just appreciation of the splendid feat which Tennesseeans have achieved in building such an exhibition in honor of the centennial of the entrance of their state into the union.

As a fitting crown to the first century of Tennessee's statehood, as well as a brilliant introduction to the possible achievements of the coming century, the Nashville exposition could hardly be surpassed, and the public spirit which has given shape and tangibility to such an enterprise is deserving of universal praise. In looking back over the successful record which the exposition has achieved in spite of adverse circumstances during the past six months, the Constitution can do no less than extend its hearty and sincere congratulations.

Our Convict System.
It is to be regretted that there should be any serious division among those who have been called upon to secure a reform in the methods of disposing of state convicts. The matter is of such prime importance that it should be discussed on a plane high above individual preferences, whims or prejudices.

The Constitution is not wedded to any particular scheme of reform, and is opposed to none that has in it the essential elements of reform. Whatever is done, we hope that the legislature will not undertake to fly in the face of public sentiment by imposing on the state the present lease system. That has been tried and has been found wanting, and for nearly thirty years has been the fruitful source of disputes, contentions and attacks.

So far as the profits of the lease system are concerned, there is little in it for the state, and a good deal in it for those who employ convict labor. By any rational method of disposing of the convicts the state would get more substantial and lasting profits than it now gets. We have understood, of course, that there would be an effort made to reimpose the lease system on the state.

We know that the men that hire cheap labor should be anxious to have the system perpetuated. Just how cheap this convict labor is may be learned by referring to the admirable records of the county commissioners of Fulton. The difference between the cost of convict labor and that of hired labor is so large that it enables our county commissioners to rent misdemeanor convicts from neighboring counties and carry on works of public improvement at a nominal cost to the taxpayers.

Therefore, as we have said, it is natural that there should be a desire on the part of some enterprising and energetic people to perpetuate the lease system as a source of private revenue. We have no objection to such an ambition, except that it is right in the path of reform. We do not think that a democratic legislature at this late day will hesitate to abolish the crude and lawless system which was adopted by the Republicans—and by them only as a make-shift—and which has met the condemna-

tion of the public in every state where it has been tried. We do not believe indeed, that the legislature can afford to discuss seriously any project that looks toward the abolition of the present system, which, at its best, is a mere cringe effort to relieve the state of a responsibility which no state should shirk. It is useless to discuss this part of the subject at any great length. It has been threshed out in the newspapers until not a shred of argument is left to those who would take the convicts from the immediate control of the authority that should deal with them. More than that, the governor has already announced his intention of vetoing any law that leases the convicts to private parties. He made this one of the issues in his campaign, and his announcement of a veto met with the applause and approval of the people. In one sense, therefore, the re-election of Governor Atkinson may be taken as an evidence that the people of Georgia do not desire to see the present lease system perpetuated.

As we have said, The Constitution is wedded to no particular project. It is in favor of the best; it is for the plan which promises most for the state, which carries out the spirit of the amendment imposed, and which, at the same time, gives the criminals the opportunity of regaining their civil rights and leads them in the direction of reform.

The Constitution is also heartily in favor of a reformatory—a house of correction for juvenile offenders, so that the state may protect itself against the evil effects of a policy which now tends to make of our penitentiary system a school where youthful offenders may graduate as hardened criminals.

What Spain Offers Cuba.

In holding out to Cuba the offer of home rule, Spain virtually admits her inability to subdue the island after nearly three years of bitter and persistent warfare.

What the exact character of Spain's offer is appears from a recent interview with Senator Morey Pendergast, the present colonial minister, published in The New York Herald. According to this reported interview Cuba is to be given a local parliament chosen by the people in the exercise of a free and unblasted suffrage. The executive power is to be lodged jointly in a governor general and a local ministry, and while the ministry is to be chosen by the governor general his direction of affairs is to be supervised by the colonial parliament. This colonial parliament will also elect members to represent Cuba in the Spanish cortes. Of course this offer of home rule has about it all the outward semblance of fairness, but Spain has so often practised deceitful arts in her dealings with Cuba that the insurgents are not to be criticised if they are disposed in the present instance to look with distrust upon the offer of the home government. Says the colonial minister, in speaking of the salient features of the proposed offer of home rule:

In the main, the lines of the future constitution of Cuba, so conceived that nothing shall be exposed to the arbitrary behavior of persons in authority, nor is individual initiative hampered, nor are the essential powers of the government weakened, with which the powers of liberty, the market and the workmen being able to say that the constitutions of the individual states in the union and their relations toward the federal states have served as a model for the government being prepared for Cuba, it is evident that in the order arranged the situation has been left to all that is going on in the United States and to the reforms which experience has shown have become imperative in them. Perhaps the referendum figures among the dispositions in question.

With this autonomic constitution the government expects to bring to an end the period of transition which has existed in the Antilles since 1868, and hopes that present parties will melt away, so that the political life of that colonial commonwealth may be organized upon a basis of its local interests and own particular civilization, instead of the French colony of the colonies whose influence will be exercised upon the spot itself by the local parliament, and in its turn by the imperial parliament, when the island of Cuba shall be represented by the number of deputies who will belong to their constituencies, just as in the other provinces of Spain.

In spite of the various terms in which Spain quotes her present offer of home rule to the insurgents, it is not likely, from existing indications, that the offer will be accepted. Cuba is bent upon achieving her absolute independence of Spain, and nothing short of the complete realization of this aim will satisfy the steps to suppress the horrible and dangerous practice of lynching.

It has been growing year by year, and side by side with it has grown the crime for which it is made the excuse. Is not that significant? Does it not show beyond all question, indeed, that the administration of mob law is not a remedy for the crime of rape? The real question is, where is mob law to end? Where is the line to be drawn?

In the state of Georgia, during the last three years, seven have been lynched and one man and one woman because they were suspected of arson." So says Governor Atkinson.

Do not these facts show that mob violence is gradually reaching out for new victims that it is growing and spreading? If this be true, how long before every man's life and liberty will be in danger? The proceedings of the mob are summary. It does not wait for evidence. It takes no testimony. It is Montgomery's bitter complaint about Selma's quarantine.

Now that Barnum's circus is going to Europe, Mr. Bailey should advertise a millionaire's daughter as one of the leading attractions.

The most interesting announcement of the year is that Editor Dana's reminiscences will be printed in McClure's Magazine.

ONLY WANTED OYSTER SHELLS.

Schooner Briggs Was Suspected of Being a Filibuster.

Norfolk, Va., October 28.—(Special)—Captain Gurney, of the schooner Donna T. Briggs, the suspected filibuster, appeared before Collector Shields and United States District Attorney White at the custom house today, when the inquiry which was instituted by the legislature that they were elected on a platform which declares that the party deplores and denounces lynchings and favors the enactment of such laws as will effectually prevent them.

The governor's protest not only presents facts, but goes into a discussion of the subject, and it disposes of every excuse that has heretofore been brought forward to shield those who violate our laws and disgrace our civilization.

If there ever can be anything funny about the outcome of yellow fever, it is Montgomery's bitter complaint about Selma's quarantine.

Now that Barnum's circus is going to Europe, Mr. Bailey should advertise a millionaire's daughter as one of the leading attractions.

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She Was Killed by a Train.

Montgomery, Ga., October 28.—(Special)—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Adgate say she was killed by the extra freight yesterday. She was buried here this evening.

Count Baden's Daughter Marries.

Vicksburg, October 28.—(Special)—The daughter of Count Baden, the Austrian premier, was married this morning to Count Adam Krasinski.

been no delay in rape cases. This is true enough, but there have been unnecessary delays and continuances in murder cases, the proof of which is to be found in some of the recommendations made by the governor in the methods of procedure. Assuredly there has been no delay in rape cases, but the delay in other cases that should be disposed of promptly have caused many good citizens to wince at mob violence.

But they cannot afford to do much more winking in that direction. Lawless and reckless men have taken advantage of the laxity of public sentiment in the matter to push forward schemes of private vengeance, and now the lust for lynching is a positive threat to the law-abiding people of the state. It is useless to justify nor excuse in any shape or form. Governor Atkinson is right in asking for prompt legislation against this form of anarchy and terrorism. A public sentiment strong enough to make a resort to mob violence impossible will be of a slow growth, and it is, therefore, necessary, as the governor says, for the legislature of the state to pass such laws as will give the reign of law in all parts of Georgia.

We have reviewed the recommendations made by the governor. They seem to be in the right direction. Yet he does not insist on them, but says that if they do not meet the approval of the legislature that body can pass other measures, which, if at all adequate, will come into effect.

The Constitution is also heartily in favor of a reformatory—a house of correction for juvenile offenders, so that the state may protect itself against the evil effects of a policy which now tends to make of our penitentiary system a school where youthful offenders may graduate as hardened criminals.

The Public Lands.

In spite of the fact that the government is steadily disposing of its public lands to homestead purchasers there still remains something over 600,000,000 acres. To those who have given the subject little thought these figures are perhaps surprising.

Up to the close of the last fiscal year the public lands of the government were distributed among the various states and territories as follows: Alabama, 54,400,211 acres; Arkansas, 3,922,042 acres; California, 43,841,044 acres; Colorado, 4,037,204 acres; Florida, 1,797,662 acres; Idaho, 4,962,855 acres; Kansas, 1,046,589 acres; Louisiana, 845,020 acres; Michigan, 52,431 acres; Minnesota, 6,240,049 acres; Mississippi, 441,220 acres; Missouri, 497,764 acres; Montana, 71,432,917 acres; Nebraska, 10,669,353 acres; Nevada, 61,578,586 acres; New Mexico, 56,983,047 acres; North Dakota, 21,385,293 acres; Oklahoma, 8,105,233 acres; Oregon, 35,892,318 acres; South Dakota, 13,250,718 acres; Utah, 44,207,270 acres; Washington, 17,968,536 acres; Wisconsin, 454,107 acres; Wyoming, 49,341,588 acres, and Alaska, 369,529,600 acres.

Of course some of the public lands embrased in the foregoing distribution are altogether too wild and rugged even to be converted into homesteads, but such tracts often find purchasers in railway corporations seeking to open highways of travel through the sparsely settled and unoccupied regions of the west. At the close of the last fiscal year contracts with railways covering 10,000,000 acres of land were pending.

Mob Violence in Georgia.

The strongest feature of Governor Atkinson's message is his protest against mob law. It is a protest that should attract the attention of all law-abiding men. The governor explains that he feels the deeply moral on this subject because he has reason to believe that during his administration the lives of several innocent men have been sacrificed to the blind passion of the mob.

One man was shot down by a mob that believed him to be guilty. When a question arose as to identify him he was "salted down like a hog" to use the governor's vivid phrase, shipped to the place where the crime had been committed, and found to be the wrong man. He was innocent, and yet his life was sacrificed to the blind fury of the mob. Could a more typical or a more disgraceful result of mob law be imagined? Is not the time ripe for the legislature to take steps to suppress the horrible and dangerous practice of lynching.

It has been growing year by year, and side by side with it has grown the crime for which it is made the excuse. Is not that significant? Does it not show beyond all question, indeed, that the administration of mob law is not a remedy for the crime of rape?

The people owe no thanks to the public administration that the government wasn't swindled in the Union Pacific deal.

Bourke Cockran has been employed to take the stump for Platt's candidate. This shows what sort of a patriot Bourke Cockran is.

It is thought that Mr. McKinley is afraid of a war with Spain.

If there ever can be anything funny about the outcome of yellow fever, it is Montgomery's bitter complaint about Selma's quarantine.

Now that Barnum's circus is going to Europe, Mr. Bailey should advertise a millionaire's daughter as one of the leading attractions.

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REFORM FOR CUBA AGREED ON.

Cabinet Has Formally Passed Decrees for the Island.

Madrid, October 28.—The following reforms for Cuba it is understood, have been formally passed upon and approved by the Spanish cabinet:

The Cuban chamber of deputies is to be constituted in the same manner as the Senate, a deputy for each forty thousand inhabitants.

The president of the republic is to be elected by the Senate.

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S AND HIS
AT NASHVILLE

are proud of the personal friends of the person to whom John W. Atlanta day at the crosses are landed by the citizens, the session on and the Non nobis official, no excuse more by the citizens and the honor a Nashville sentiment of thousands who would glad Centennial and par-

s, president of the company, president greatest railroads, on track lines, and St. Louis, road waters of the human, Ky., through various towns and villages through the rugged Tennessee, of south a section of north America, and Nashville's most distinguished, well liked Atlanta and George with his roads' name, his public praised by many, by all.

Centennial was all given. The press recent success of the roads of his road's emphasis on other roads and his friendship and others, thousands were likely to look after the latter who were less in among the em Chassan and seeing of respect they could not afford to pay their respects noticeable was this in their employ some of the road's

there is no better the south. He has railroad world of and he is a member of the executives of the country been prominent of great interest of and judgment and line in a single road, the last few years ability and sagacity of the Nash- t. Louis in a man- and roads and stock along the railroads and friends of to say nothing of shipmanship of the em- by his fair treat- respect.

in Atlanta, a time when he went to the res- es position at a ch for that enter- sions he has been no city war- is road to prosper- on of affairs wher- active interest in as Tennessee, and y election as pre- esentation, of the of the family was the highest could bestow upon thily bestowed, as by the successful ition, the brilliant by Mr. Thomas, and, braced and sturdy by thou-

the foremost men and the best of you please. He see in the highest world—the United States may prefer nts of the state government of Texas, either for railroad man and at his determina- from participa- His fame in the deservedly, too. The time agent of the state, the pretty little hour's ride. He self in the good the road at that consistent work to his credit until agency to a right department bility was again was made super- vint department in to the office of manager of the highest and general manager has filled will come with his road, by his success- es to his credit ed here. the generous and executive the different cities and of Georgia and wishes him health and hap- LES DANIEL

L. CALDWELL
This Morning
This Morning
D. Kline and
and yesterday af-
til this morning
the absence of
ducted at the
H. P. Crumley,
sons of the de-
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new cemetery.

N. FACTORY.
a Site Near

28.—(Special)—
D. Kline and
of Macon, and
were here yes-
terday and ex-
pended in their
and Nelson's
factory. Their ob-
factory.

PROMISE.
28.—(Special)—
ated Receiver
bank, per-
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and the ex-
er owned sev-
e stock. They
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THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the weather map represented nearly the normal condition. There was a low pressure area over northern New York and the Great Lakes, and extreme northward. The western high area was still centered over northern Texas, but had moved eastward into the Mississippi valley and covered much territory that its density was greatly diminished.

The temperature had fallen at stations on the Mississippi River and New Orleans, from 10 to 15 degrees, and risen in the Ohio and Lake Erie region, and had risen in the extreme northwest. In the southeastern states and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts no change occurred.

The weather was generally clear; scattered stations had light rains, but there was no defined storm area.

Forecast for today: Generally fair; pos- sible light showers in north portion in morning; cooler in north portion.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p.m. October 28, 1897.

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p.m. October 28, 1897.

Temperature at 8 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETS TO REFORM LAWS

Chairman George Hillyer Is Drawing Up Three Interesting Bills.

HE WILL URGE THEIR PASSAGE

Bills Suggest Important Reforms in the Present Criminal Laws.

WANT CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AMENDABLE

It Will Be Asked That State Has as Many Strikes as the Defense.

Three bills of more than passing interest are now being prepared by Judge George Hillyer, which are to be presented to the legislature within the next few days. The bills are the result of the resolutions which were passed by the Georgia Bar Association at its last annual session, which was held in Warm Springs last July. The resolutions provide for several reforms in the criminal law and are of vital importance and interest to every attorney practicing in the state. Just before the adjournment of the last session of the bar association the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after the records in criminal laws had been discussed at length:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association—

"That the criminal pleadings should be amended in the following manner:

"That the state and the defendant in criminal cases should be put upon an equal basis in the challenges of jurors.

"That prisoners who desire to make any statements on their own behalf shall do so before oath, and that the examinations in lieu of the right to make a statement, as is now practiced, the defendant shall have the right to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf."

"That the president shall appoint a special committee of one or two members of the Georgia Bar Association to be chairman, to present the draft of bills embodying the foregoing resolutions to the next general assembly, and shall urge the adoption thereof."

"That said committee be and is hereby requested to call to the next meeting of this association a paper covering the whole subject of needed reforms in the criminal law and its administration, and shall cause to be printed and mailed to each member of this association, thirty days before the next meeting, a copy of said report."

The Southern's Session of the Committee. The committee met at 3:30 o'clock in the state library and was called to order by George Hillyer, president of the committee. Present were Messrs. Hillyer, Meldrim, Battle, Lamar and Slaton.

Judge Hillyer then stated the object of the meeting and laid before the committee a copy of the resolutions adopted by the association. The question of report of that meeting was discussed, but action was postponed for the present.

After considerable discussion of the three sections of the resolutions, embodying the suggested reforms of Chairman Hillyer, on motion of Mr. Lamar, was appointed to draw up a committee of three, and the bills will be mailed to the members of the committee, after which they will be presented to the legislature and their passage will be urged.

DIGGING DEEP FOR A SEWER.

Much Earth Removed To Lay Pipe for the New Jail.

The deep digging that has ever been done to lay a sewer in Atlanta is now going on in connection with the work at the new county jail.

A pipe is being laid on Butler and Hunter streets, and in order to give the sewer a proper outlet, the earth of the jail has been necessary to dig about twenty-five feet below the street level.

The workmen have had to construct a scaffold within the ditch to prevent the caving in of the walls, and the earth has been removed by throwing from floors of different heights.

The amount of earth removed has been so great that the entire square on Butler street from the jail to Hunter has been blocked off no vehicles can pass.

One of the workmen, when asked how deep the ditch was, replied:

"Boss, it am bout as far down toards de debill's kingdom as I wants ter git."

HE IS TOO MUCH FOR HIS PA.

A Little Boy in Police Court Who Needs Reforming.

Among the prisoners who stood before Judge Calhoun in the police court yesterday was John Johnson, a white boy about twelve years of age.

The arresting officer said it had been reported to him that John had been employed to deliver some fruit, and instead of doing so he had eaten all of it.

When the case was called the boy's father stepped forward and said to the recorder:

"This is my little boy. He has been before this court several times before, although I have done my best to raise him right, and he has come here again. He runs away and joins bad companions. I have not been able to get him to stay at home, and he has already been to several cities such as Chattanooga, Macon and Rome. I have about decided that I can do nothing with him, and if I can raise the amount of \$34 I will send him to a reformatory. It will take that much to get him in the one at Nashville."

As the prosecutor was not present, the recorder agreed to dismiss the case.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, October 28.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today:

Virginia—Tasso, B. Collins; New Jersey—Larch, W. S. Rice; Big Pine, H. G. Wild; Mrs. D. Sankford; Canto, Eddie Randall; Cross Rock, C. G. Barrett; English, Savannah English; Green Mountain, M. C. Peterson.

THE MISSING MAN WAS IN THE WOODS

Quillian Returns To His Home After a Long and Weary Tramp.

HIS MIND WAS UNBALANCED

When He Found Himself He Was Fifteen Miles from Atlanta.

DOES NOT REMEMBER HOW HE LEFT CITY

Met a Soldier at the River—Walked Home by Himself—Is Now Under Physician's Treatment.

John F. Quillian, who disappeared so mysteriously Tuesday, returned to his home, 200 Ashby street, yesterday morning, and is now bed under the treatment of a physician for nervous prostration.

He has been wandering aimlessly about the woods between Atlanta and Marietta, his mind temporarily unbalanced by a nervous strain brought on by some business troubles. He does not know when or how he left the city. He remembers leaving home early Tuesday morning to go to his work at High's store, and the rest of the time until he discovered that he was in the woods and far from home is a perfect blank. While in the city his mind must have suddenly given way under the strain and he began his weary walk through the woods. He was seen Tuesday morning in the city by several of his friends.

With his mind in such a state, he found himself about fifteen miles from the city in the direction of Marietta. He was tired and weak and at once tried to find out exactly where he was. After walking several miles he saw a signboard, which pointed him toward the mountains from Atlanta and near the Chattahoochee river. At the river he fell in with a teamster who was driving a United States barracks wagon from Chickamauga, who gave him something to eat and a place to rest. Then he resumed his walk to the city. He had no money on his person with which to pay his fare.

As soon as it was known that Quillian was missing, search parties were organized and yesterday morning there was begun a systematic hunt in the woods about the city. The missing man has many relatives and friends in Atlanta and they were determined to find him who had become lost.

His wife was distraught and half-crazed with nervous excitement and apprehension.

It is believed that the United States soldier who had assisted the wanderer at the river was the last to see him. Quillian had been but a short time in the state of Mississippi when he had seen anything of the missing man. He replied that he had and told about the meeting on the banks of the river.

Arrangements were made at once for

several days to come to the rescue of

the missing man.

He was put to bed and a physician sum-

moned, and he will probably be ill for several days to come.

Quillian, who was formerly in charge of the shoe department at Douglas & Davison's, which previously had been his business, changed about two months ago. He was out of work a month and secured a position at High's in the shoe department about three weeks ago. He had some financial obligations, including taxes, and was unable to meet them, and this brought him into trouble.

He had no money on his person and that

is why he had to sell his possessions and

travel轻便地走开。

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MANY CHAMPIONS TO RIDE TONIGHT

Best Racers in the Country Will Be
Seen at the Coliseum.

THEY PRACTICED YESTERDAY

Forty of Them Are Entered in the
Mile Open.

WILL BE A TREAT FOR ATLANTA SPORTS

Bald, Eaton and Walthour Will Ride
and Something Fine Is To
Be Expected.

The circuit chasers are here. Champions and record breakers are all in the city now. From the smallest rider in the world, Jimmy Michael, up to the largest piece of humanity that ever mounted a wheel, Joe Grimes, they are all with us. From the American champion, Eddie Bald, down, the fast racing men of the country are here for the national circuit meet tonight and the other races to follow. McLean, the champion trick rider of the world, is with the party and will be seen at the coliseum tonight. Grimes will also go on the track for a short spurt. Grimes is a little over weight for racing, as he tips the beam at 50 pounds, but he rides a Cleveland wheel just to show how big a piece of humanity it can hold. "Baby" Grimes, as he is called, is a great curiosity and will be quite a sight as he goes spinning about the track tonight.

The circuit chasers arrived yesterday morning in their two special cars and a baggage car to carry their wheels. The two private cars, Iolanian and Pickwick, are elegantly fitted up and the riders are very comfortable. They live in the cars and have their cooks and porters along with them. In the morning they were visited by the racing men in the city, and the time was pleasantly spent in handshaking and greetings. Champion Bald was one of the first to call, and the hearty way in which he was received was sufficient evidence of his popularity.

Fred Loughead also went down to see the gang and received a warm welcome. Jimmy Michael dropped in with his bright smile and was given a hearty handshake by all of the party. At 1 o'clock dinner was served and then preparations were commenced for a trip to the track.

Seen at the Track.

By 3 o'clock all of the men were at the track and preparing for their first spin. It was a busy sight to see all of the riders and their trainers getting their trunks unpacked and their bicycles taken out. One by one they went out on the track until there were about forty men all out at once, and it was a beautiful sight. Racing suits of every known hue and description flashed around the boards. There were red wheels, green wheels, blue wheels, pink wheels, and in fact almost every color wheels, mounted by the riders in brilliant colors. As they dashed around the track it was a beautiful sight and there was quite a hand clapping to witness it. As the champions would come out each one would receive a burst of applause. Jay Eaton's appearance on the track was a signal for quite a long applause. Eddie Bald received several rounds when he came out for his spin. The crowd was all waiting to see the great Michael, and when he put in an appearance they all knew him and gave him a warm welcome.

The little rider, curiously, on his tiny wheel. With the big gear of 106 his feet do not look like he is going fast, but he kept the other men hustling to keep up with him. He sits almost perfectly erect and appears to be riding without the slightest effort. He only went for four or five miles, as he had not commenced to do his regular work yet. When he starts in regularly he will cover many miles in a day on the track, and will be out on the road. Earl of the Spaulding team, was on the track in his gaudily colored sweater and the crowd watched him with a great deal of interest. Tom Cooper was on the track and he was pointed out as one of the stars. He is the man who kept Bobby Walthour from coming first in the mile open at Louisville and is one of the cracks of the world. Cooper is badly scarred from recent falls and he is not in the best of condition, but he has agreed to have a match with Bald on this track, and if he does win in his mind, he is more than apt to get it, as Bald has expressed himself as more than willing to go in a four-cornered race with Cooper, Kiser and Eaton that Prince is trying to arrange for a later date.

Johnny Johnson, who is quite a favorite in Atlanta, was on the track with the other stars. Johnson is the holder of the record for the half-mile and has won the third of a mile and the half-mile. He has had quite a number of hard falls this year, which, together with an illness at the first of the season, has kept him from racing near the top than he is now. He is now in good shape and riding with the best of them.

Nik Butler, who is now doing about the fast track, has been out for a spin and showed up in good form. In fact, all of the cracks took a try at the track and they all pronounced it a first-class indoor track. They all say that the racing will be fast tonight and there is no telling who will win.

There will be four men in the race to-night who are all great Atlanta favorites and who are all expected to come out with the great bulk of the prizes, barring accidents. Bobby Walthour will be in the mile open and the handicap and he is in better form than ever.

Bobby knows the track better than any man who has ever ridden it and if they do not catch him napping tonight there no one stands a better chance of winning it than he does.

Bald Will Enter.

After some consideration Champion Bald has decided to enter the mile open and he will undoubtedly be the favorite. Bald has been riding enough to keep himself in shape since he has been here and will probably be seen somewhere near the front to-night. Jay Eaton will also be in the open mile, and he will be in his element on the board track. All of the riders have seen Eaton's rear wheel on the board track races and they are more than likely to get another view of it tonight. Fred Loughead

is the other star who will be seen in the open and he is now onto the track well enough to make the best of them ride for first place.

What a national circuit has been in other southern towns that have not had Bald, Walthour, Eaton and Loughead with them and it is safe to say that Atlanta will see tonight the best racing ever seen in the south. With Bald, Eaton, Walthour, Cooper, Kiser, Mertens, Johnson, Butler, Loughead, Gardner and Baker, all on one track the same night in open competition there will be a race to see all of the finest riders in the world. There are exactly forty riders entered for the mile open and it will be a wonderful race. It will be the first race on the programme and will be run in heats, as it would, of course, be impossible for all of the men to be on the track at one time. Six men will ride in each heat. This will make seven heats in all. The last round, the last heat will be at the six width in the first heats and the semi-finals and will be a great race. The prizes are \$100, \$50, \$25, \$20, third \$10 and last \$5. In addition to this there will be a consolation prize of \$100.

It will take quite a while to run all of the races, but they will be rushed off promptly and will commence exactly at 8 o'clock so as to get through before it is too late. The admission to these races is \$0.

TOMORROW IS THE FOOTBALL DAY

**Georgia and Virginia Teams Will Fight
a Great Battle.**

THE TEAMS ARE IN GOOD TRIM

Virginia Will Arrive in Atlanta To-day.

GEORGIA COMES TOMORROW MORNING

**Neither Team Is Confident of Winning
and It Will Be a Hard Fought
Battle.**

Tomorrow is the day of the great Georgia-Virginia football game, and everything is ready for the battle that will be waged at Brisbane park tomorrow afternoon. The

Virginia would win. The odds have so far been three and four to one that Virginia would win the game, and two to one that Georgia would not score. This is the favorite bet that is being taken by the Athenians, but it is the opinion of old football players that a team that scores twice ought to score twice and be able to win the game. The chances are that the losing team tomorrow will not score, and which team that will be is hard to tell until the battle is fought.

The facilities for getting to the grounds and back work out to be more than ever. In addition to the traction company, which will have on an extra fast schedule, the Consolidated will run an extra lot of cars. They will run cars out Whitehall street from the center of the city about every minute that go within one-half mile of the ground. They will also put a fast schedule on the South Broad line, and the cars will go from north Atlanta.

The game will be called at 2 o'clock sharp, so that the crowd will be enabled to get back in the city in time to attend the races at the coliseum at night.

MACK JETT IS ACQUITTED.

**Young Man Who Stabbed Will Sexton
Faces a Friendly Jury.**

Mack Jett, charged with an assault with intent to murder Will Sexton, has been acquitted, but he is ordered held under the indictment charging him with assaulting and beating Mrs. Sexton, the mother of the

POLICEMAN WATCHES A DEAD MAN

**Policeman Watched a Supposed Burglar
in the Gray Dawn.**

DEAD EYES STARED AT HIM

Sudden Death of a Porter While Putting on His Shoes.

HOW THE WATCHFUL OFFICER FOUND HIM

The Coroner Held an Inquest Yesterday Morning—Policeman Tells How He Found Dead Man.

Just as the dawn was blotting the starlight from the skies yesterday morning Patrolman Edwards was slipping along East Mitchell street, peering into the

A GOOD SHOE

Is not a rare thing; but Shoes as good as ours at our prices are. If you want a pair of Shoes it will profit you to investigate it. If you don't need any now an investigation will profit you just the same whenever you do want them. Remember that! So long as you continue to esteem Durability, Style, Comfort and Low Price, the cardinal virtues of a Shoe, so long will you be satisfied by buying of us.

Here are some random Shoe values. Look them over!

Ladies' Shoes.

Of Vici Kid, hand sewn turn and hand sewn extension welt sole, all style toes, newest patterns, lace and button, heel and spring heel sizes 1 to 8 \$2.00 pair

Of bright Dongola, coin, opera and common sense last, medium, light and heavy weight sole, lace and button, heel and spring heel Shoes, sizes 3 to 10, for \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00 a pair

One hundred pairs of Ladies' Shoes, kid and cloth top, opera, square and common sense last, medium sole, button Shoes, sizes 1 to 5, worth \$2.50, for \$1.98 a pair

Men's Shoes.

Of French calf and cordovan calf, lined, hand sewn welt and cushion cork sole lace Shoes, any style last, sizes 5 1/2 to 11, \$3.50 and \$4 regularly, for \$3 and \$3.50 a pair

Of domestic calf, single sole, coin and opera toe, lace and congress Shoes, sizes 6 to 12, for \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50 a pair

An assortment of Men's patent leather, vici tan and all calf lace Shoes—all weights and all styles—broken sizes—regularly worth \$2.50 and \$3, for \$1.98 a pair

Misses' Shoes.

For school and for dress, kangaroo calf, vici kid and bright dongola, coin, opera and medium sole, patent leather and plain tip, lace and button, spring heel Shoes, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, for \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00 a pair

Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

Casco and wax calf, welt sole, cap toe, lace Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, for \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 a pair

Sizes 1 to 2 for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair

Sizes 9 to 13 for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair

Douglas & Davison,

57 to 61 Whitehall Street.

of putting on the other when he suddenly died. When seen by the policeman he was sitting upright, as the chair had high back and sidearms, and his hands still rested upon the shoe which was not quite on the foot.

In speaking about his ghastly find last night at the police barracks Patrolman Edwards said:

"I don't mind running up on my beat like a burglar, and I don't care for alibys, but I must draw the line on dead men who look like they are alive. I feel just a bit crept up when I walked up to my supposed burglar and found that the eyes he had been staring at me through the shadows were sightless in death. The strange position of the man to be lifeless, and the shadowy light of the lamp he had left, and whole affair rather too ghastly to be enjoyed, and all want for the kind of a year is enjoyed."

The officer associates at the barracks say he ought to be praised for the find, as it shows that nothing can escape his vigilance, although the quiet and stillness of death may reign.

JUDGE CANDLER ON THE BENCH.

He Returned Yesterday and Believed Judge Marcus W. Beck.

Judge John S. Candler returned to the city yesterday from McDonough, where he has been holding court for Judge Beck while the latter presided over the Fulton criminal court.

Judge Candler presided over his court yesterday afternoon, Judge Beck leaving for his home at 4 o'clock. Judge Beck will hold court the remainder of this week and next week he will take up all cases which have not been reached.

The Hardin case was taken up this morning and the testimony will doubtless be quite interesting. Hardin is charged with the murder of Drug Clerk Huckabee, and the defense against him is purely circumstantial.

Monday morning the case of the state against Bud Fuller will be taken up and the abandonment of the little cripple will be investigated.

Cash set up a great howl, and finally a policeman was telephoned to Call Officer Crisselle, who responded, found no thief, and secured a Decatur car and his new friend as "victims" would happen.

He set a friend, whose adoption had not been tried, according to Shakespeare, but this did not interfere with his acting "illiterally and libidinously."

Cash was finally loaded to the gunnels and he decided to go home if time and equilibrium played him no scurvy trick, and he took a Decatur car and his new friend as "victims" would happen.

When the car was near the corner of Grant and Hunter streets Cash, who was getting more "monarchical" every moment, insisted on his roll of money and he displayed it with more pride than prudence.

In the twinkling of an eye he had made a grab for the roll and, securing a portion of the greenback bills, leaped from the car.

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The Real.

When the steward of the Tuilleries Palace was exhibiting the new upholstery, with praises and demonstrations how glorious it was, and how cheap within, Napoleon, making little answer, asked for a pair of scissors, clipp one of the gold tassels from a window curtain, put it in his pocket and walked on. Some days afterwards he produced it at the right moment to the horror of his upholstery functionary; it was not gold but tinsel. In St. Helena, it is notable how he still to his last days, insisted on the practical, the real. That's the controlling element of the beautiful display of diamonds now being made by J. P. Stevens & Bro. at 7 and 9 West Alabama street. They do not sell imitations of anything—everything genuine and only of high grade while their prices are much more reasonable than elsewhere. If you are contemplating the purchase of a diamond ring, the worst extravagance that your can commit would be to make you purchase before examining the stock of J. P. Stevens & Bro.

ask for.....

four aces whisky
acme of perfection

used at all
first-class bars.

b. & b.

wholesale whiskies,

atlanta, ga.,

empty barrels for sale.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits
cured by Dr. Wm. M. Woodley, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

A WONDERFUL CURE.
Gainesville, Ga., Oct. 12, '97.
Africana Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs: Eleven years ago I had a bad case of rheumatism and the veins in my legs burst. Since then my legs from my knees down have been covered with running sores. I have tried every remedy known, and physicians have given me almost everything in an effort to effect a cure, all to no avail. Two months ago, I began taking Africana and have taken nearly three bottles. The running sores on my legs are rapidly healing, and I have thrown aside my crutches, being now able to walk without them. Africana has already done me worlds of good, and I believe in a short time I will again be entirely sound and well. Very gratefully yours, THOMAS WALKER.

Fall,
Winter
Novelties.
SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor,
11 East Alabama Street.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Bottles, Barrels, Cigars, Cigars, Blackberry and Scuppernong, every old, Imported liquor. All liquors and wines can be easily found here for all purposes. Pure corn whiskies, old apple and brandies, cins., rum, rye and Bourbon whiskies. Old Scotch, Canadian, Almond, pistachio and ammunition boots, bats, shoes, baseball shoes, baseball bats, hats, and other articles, hardware, hollow Ware, nails, etc., hatchets, axes, hammers, garden seeds. Fifteen bushel German seed. All seeds will be sold low. Turnip seeds on hand.

All orders from country will be promptly filled at shortest notice for such goods as I handle. Fruits, jams for sale—Mason's and Milliken's Terms cash.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ANDREW J. BRYAN & CO.,
Architects,
344 and 352 Euclid Building,
ATLANTA, GA.
Courthouses a Specialty.

**R. T. DORSEY, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
ATTORNEYS.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

J. E. VAN VALKENBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
111 Peachtree Street, C. C. building.
Practice in state and federal courts.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OUT OF WORK.
Supplied with information as to vacancies in schools or election of teachers. We read all the southern newspapers.

SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga.

SLAIN MAN'S SISTER TELLS QUEER STORY

Miss Welch Says That Negroes Try To
Impose on Her.

OFFICERS SHOT HER BROTHER

For This Reason Negress Thinks Po-
lice Will Not Protect Her.

CARRIE HUDSON IS GIVEN THIRTY DAYS

She Worried Miss Welch and Slapped
Her Little Sister—Her Strange
Story.

Two evenings ago a white woman ran
to the police barracks and with many sobs
and tearful eyes said her life was in dan-
ger and she wanted justice and protec-
tion.

Patrolman McEntire was sent with the
distressed woman and she pointed out Car-
rie Hudson as her dreaded foe.

The Hudson woman was arrested and
tried in the police court yesterday afternoon
and a very interesting story came out.

The woman who had fearfully said
she had been protected by the police was Mary

Mary Welch, and she was the sister of

Charley Welch, the man who was shot and killed by Patrolman Bankston while being arrested.

Miss Welch said she was being im-
paled by the men in the police force where

she had only because her brother, a
only male protector had been killed by

a policeman, they having an idea that the
police were antagonistic to the whole Welch

family. For this reason Carrie Hudson,

a negro washerwoman of New

York city. She takes the supervision of

all the homes and makes a visit to them as

often as her time will allow. She will be

in Atlanta a few days and while here will

examine into the work of the home and help

to make it a larger and more success-
ful institution.

Miss Welch testified that Carrie pulled

her off the sidewalk and struck her several

times, and that she slapped her sister, who

was the Patrolman, whenever she got with

the row. The little Welch girl stated that

the negro woman had slapped her face.

Carrie told her story about the affair.

She said that she had tried to live in

peace with all mankind and womankind,

but God's people wouldn't let her an-

swered having slapped the little girl.

The recorder sent the negro woman to

the city stockade for an even thirty days,

the full extent of the punishment allowed

by the law.

The reporter of The Constitution Miss

Welch made the following rather remark-
able statement about her troubles:

"You know my brother Charley was

killed by a policeman, and ever since then

they never us just then that we have

heard of them saying that the police didn't

have any use for the Welch family, as

they had already killed one of us.

I have been insulted and imposed upon, and my

life has been threatened time and time

again. I am frightened, but I will not

let them get away with it. She de-
fended having slapped the little girl.

When going away take a bottle of Dr.

Sleight's Angostura Bitters with you.

HENDRIX REPLIES TO SMYTH.

He Produced a Statement and the Re-
port of a Committee.

Captain Hendrix has come back at Major

Smithy and the republican merry war con-
cerning him.

Here's the captain's reply to Major

Smithy's card:

"Atlanta, Ga., October 28, 1897.—Editor

Constitution—In this morning's paper you

have a card from W. M. Smyth, of which

you speak. As soon as I received that card

Smyth seeks to shift the issue and includes

in his card a solemn affidavit that the

litigants in the courts do sometimes file a

counter affidavit, but a truthful man

would be taken quite as quickly as his

affidavit, especially if the man is

voluntarily, but being determined not to be

switched off of the main issue, I will rest

the last word with the attorney for

the defense and you will see what he says

of the affidavit on the enclosed card.

"Atlanta, Ga., October 28, 1897.—A short

time before the appointment of H. A.

Alton Angier came to me and said his

brother Edgar had received a letter from

Mr. J. C. Hendrix to him in Sing Sing in

his fight against Rucker and that his

brother Ed had requested him (Alton) to

get him into the prison. When I

saw him he had just seen Mr. Hendrix

and told him he had been sent to

Ed and not to him. Hendrix, I said to Mr.

Alton Angier that I would have nothing

to do with the matter and N. W. Wilson

was in the office.

We are unable to get any information

about the man.

"RE'V. ROMULUS MOORE, Ch. N.

"JOHN CROLLEY."

"JOSIAH SHERMAN."

The affidavits of others will be filed in the

department of records when what untrue

he can be true, we say. Smyth says that

I am mistaken about his getting friend

to file a counter affidavit out of the de-

partment. A citizen who had

most implicit confidence said he went to

the department of records at the instance

of a friend of mine and he did not go to

the charges made before your committee

on the 20th of November, 1896.

He said he did not go to the charges

made before your committee on the 20th of

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